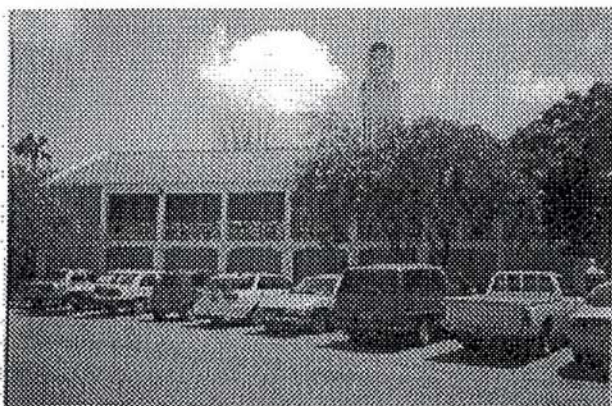


MONUMENTENBUREAU Zoutmanstraat 1



HISTORY

Erected between 1910 and 1911 as a central government office building, called "Landskantorengebouw", by the Aruban government under supervision of the Department of Public Works of Aruba, which at the time formed part of the Curacao Public Works Department.

On September 10, 1910 the laying of the foundation stone took place, and the building was inaugurated on March 25, 1911.

From 1939 onwards the building also functioned as the office of the Lieutenant Governor of Aruba.

On the ground floor the customs officers could be found, and on the second floor the Lieutenant Governor, the tax collector, the civil registrar and population register, the latter two up and until 1934.

The building has had numerous residents and in 1920 quartered the post office, the telegraph office, the port authority, on the second floor the tax collector, the post office chief, the counsel for the prosecution, the marine surveyor etc. Court sessions were held and civil marriage ceremonies performed in a special council hall and courtroom.

In 1936 the public health department was established in this building.

In recent years it has been the home of the Aruban Archaeological Museum.

Its current tenants are the Monumentenbureau and the Stichting Monumentenfonds.

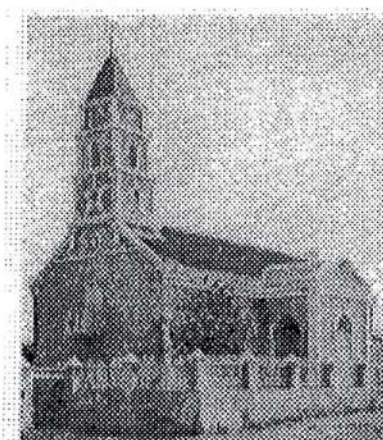
DESCRIPTION

A completely free standing building located on a lot bordered mainly by the junction of the Wilhelminastraat and Zoutmanstraat roads. The mainly symmetrical fronts display a strong horizontal and vertical rhythmical style and design details showing neo-classicism influences.

The building at the time of construction was situated near the coastline of the Paardenbaai bay. In 1939 this coastline was moved further southward by human engineering.

The structure has been adapted and modified over the years. A notable change regards the staircase leading to the second floor. Currently on the right side of the gallery, the original was a mirror-image replica on the left side, originally built from wood and almost flush to the railing of the gallery, thus creating a corridor alongside the exterior doors of the offices. The outermost bays of this second floor were open and formed part of the gallery. During the last restoration they were closed and the resulting space utilized as office space. The outlines of the building have remained largely unchanged.

PROTESTANT CHURCH Wilhelminastraat 1



HISTORY

This church was built in 1845-1846 for the Protestant congregation of Aruba, established in 1822.

Oldest of the church buildings in Aruba, it was built upon the foundations of a house purchased from the Arends family.

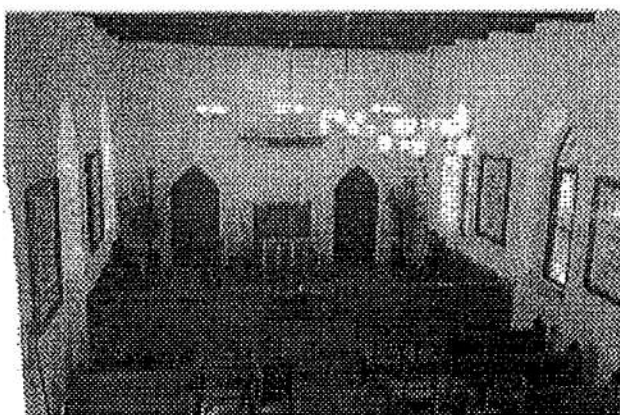
On June 30, 1822 the new religious teacher Klaas van Eekhout, appointed by royal decree, started providing religious services at the residences of J.H.G. Eman and C. Specht. After the acquisition of the Arends house, the latter was transformed into a domicile and church hall and on August 25, 1822 the first service was conducted there. A church bell was placed in one of the dormer-windows.

Lack of adequate space and the dilapidated state of the structure prompted the planning of the construction of a new church, the funds for which were collected, and in 1845 construction started

and on February 15, 1846 the newly erected house of prayer was consecrated. The old church bell broke during its transport. A generous gift from Commandeur Jacob Jarman made the purchase possible of a church bell from Coro, Venezuela. The new bell was placed in a belfry, erected on top of the roof in May 1856, which was commonly known as the "duiventil" (pigeon house). The Protestant congregation was handled by the Curacao parish until October 3, 1858, when Nicolaas Adrianus Kuiperi was appointed as the first preacher. Church ceremonies and services were held in the church until 1950, when a larger new church building was consecrated.

From 1988 to 1994 the old church was restored to nineteenth century settings.

Nowadays it is still used for intimate marriage ceremonies and church services.



DESCRIPTION

The old church was built according to traditional design and construction methods using hewn rocks and coral stone and is located on a large lot confined by the Wilhelminastraat, Schoolstraat, the Rifstraat and Klipstraat. The south front, portico and main entrance are situated on the Wilhelminastraat. In 1856 a belfry was placed on top of the church roof, which was replaced by a tower designed by Lieutenant Governor J.H. Ferguson, built in 1867. During the 1886 renovation, in which the church walls were increased in height, a tile roof was constructed. In 1934 a horizontal beam was placed under the balcony, resting on two concrete supports, built against the walls.

During the 1988-1994 restoration the current pews were transferred from a Dutch church.

The pulpit, the baptistery screen and the balustrade found on the church balcony, were made by Kees van Dijk in the Netherlands. Pastor den Doel also had the decorative wall plates with texts fashioned.

The organ was acquired with money received from a gift. Chandeliers, organ and current roof tiles all originate from the Netherlands. On the pulpit an image is found in a woodcarving depicting the Good Samaritan, inspired by a drawing by Rembrandt, dating from 1650, and executed by an Indonesian artisan from Djepara, Djawa. The windows were restored in the original style. In the portico a Dutch tile tableau designed and painted by Renske and Fred Patist can be found.

The original construction materials used cause an efflorescence of salts, which until recently was concealed by regularly painting the walls with a paint with a base of lime, aloe (binding agent) and pigment.

RAAD VAN ADVIES/ALGEMENE REKENKAMER
Wilhelminastraat 6



HISTORY

Built originally as a school building for the first public elementary school in Aruba, it was commonly known as the "landsschool" (government school).

The ground-breaking ceremony was performed by Lieutenant Governor Gaerste on August 8, 1887.

On February 25, 1888 construction was completed and the school was opened on March 5, 1888.

At the time the school had no sanitary facilities whatsoever. The toilets and a schoolyard fence were installed in or around 1900.

On December 16, 1921 by government decree the school was named "Julianaschool", and after the latter named school moved to the Madurostraat, the school was renamed "Prinses Margrietschool".

During World War II a wide range of accommodations and facilities for the military were built alongside or adjacent to the building and thus the entire complex served as quarters for the national civil guard.

In 1952 the new Prinses Margrietschool was built at Ceru Blancu.